THE

VIRGINIA JOURNAL,

AND

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA
GONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1787. (No. 186.)

LONDON, April 3.

RELIGIOUS conteſts have ariſen to a conſiderable pitch in Ireland. A letter written by the Rev. Father O'Leary, a Romiſh Prieſt, has been anſwered by the Proteſtant Biſhop of Cloyne, who has pointedly attacked the Romiſh clergy, but has been ſeverely replied to by the titular Biſhop of Caſhel, in a letter to Lord Clonmare. This letter is a capital compoſition, replete with the moſt liberal ſentiments, and vindicating the principles of freedom and independence in the Iriſh Roman Catholics reſpecting the temporal authority of the Pope.

DUBLIN, May 12.

Smuggling upon our coaſt is no longer carried on to the ſmall ſcale it was heretofore; inſtead of the ſmall ſmacks, or ſmall wherries, ſquare rigged veſſels with full cargoes hover round the iſland, for the purpoſe of landing contraband commodities to a great amount. One of this deſcription being a large brigantine, was yeſterday morning brought into this harbour by the Townſhend revenue cutter, Capt. Hallart; ſhe has on board 200 hogſheads of tobacco, and 100 puncheons of rum: ſhe was captured in the bay of Dundrum, to the northward of Drogheda. As the veſſel falls in every reſpect under the deſcribed deſcription, there is no doubt but ſhe will, with her cargo, be condemned as a lawful prize.

On the 1ſt inſt. a moſt deſperate quarrel took place near Ennis, between ſome perſons who were farmers in a lot of ground near Alve, in the pariſh of Tuacle: The combatants were, on each ſide, a father and four ſons; and the action firſt took place between the father and four ſons, againſt two brothers, one of whom was killed on the ſpot, and the other ſo deſperately mangled that he is ſince dead; the father of the two unfortunate men coming up, with his remaining two ſons, were attacked with moſt ſavage brutality by the murderers of his children, who, not content with having one of them a corpſe before them, and the other drawing his laſt breath, attacked the poor father and his ſurviving children, whom they alſo left weltering in their blood, and ſo deſperately wounded as to leave their recovery doubtful. The murderers immediately abſconded, and have not ſince been heard of.

BOSTON, July 30.

A drowning man will catch at a ſtraw.

This is a remark that ever has been, is now, and no doubt ever will be juſt. There needs no greater illuſtration of the truth of it than what was contained in the puffing paragraph in the laſt Tueſday's paper, viz. that our trade with Great-Britain has taken a favorable turn—becauſe, Captain Calahan had entered at the Naval-Office 4000 dollars, that were cleared out at the Cuſtom-Houſe, London. Is it not ſtrange, that the good ſenſe of Americans ſhould be ſo inſulted? Upon what ſcale, pray, does the gentleman make his calculations, that the trade of this country ſhould be taking a favorable turn upon the arrival of 4000 dollars? If 4000 dollars is of ſuch infinite importance to this country, how, or in what ratio, ſhall we calculate the detriment the country ſuſtains, by the exportation of from 40,000 to 100,000 dollars by every veſſel that ſails from this to London? What a pity it is this money ſhould be brought back! Were there no balloonery, no trifles that it could be laid out in to advantage? Was there no Spaniſh fly or bat's-wing broadcloths to be had? No, frying-pan buttons, or tip-toe buckles? Nothing in the bon ton ſtile—lamentable indeed! O what a favorable turn our trade is taking, 4000 dollars are come into the country, and only millions exported out! Halcyon days—What a favorable turn our trade is taking. I will aſk the gentleman, was not this money returned, becauſe it had too much alloy in it to paſs the Britiſh ſtandard? If this is not the caſe, let Mr. Paragrapher come forth openly and frankly, and tell the public for what purpoſe this money is returned. Was it to purchaſe public ſecurities, oil or pot-aſh, the three great ſtaples of our country? Or for what great ſpeculation was this 4000 dollars ſent here—Oh! what a favorable turn our trade is taking with Great-Britain. Calahan brought back 4000 dollars, becauſe they were counterfeit, and Folgier has carried perhaps 40,000 dollars, to lay out in frying and warming pan buttons, or ſome ſuch trumpery. Happy times we may ſing all day long, and conclude with this chorus—Oh! What a favorable turn our trade is taking with Great-Britain.

AUGUST 4.

From a Correſpondent.

"An inſtance demonſtrative of the *ſcarcity of caſh* occurred here a few days ſince. A veſſel arrived from South-Carolina, part of whoſe cargo conſiſted of about *one thouſand Water-Melons*, which ſold from three to four ſhillings each. O Luxury! how rapid is thy decline?"

Pray, Mr. Paragraphiſt, do you introduce this as a proof of the *great quantity* of ſpecie now in circulation among us? Do you mean to inſinuate, that the great body of *Farmers* and *Tradeſmen* have ſuch abundance of caſh, that they can lay out three or four ſhillings for ſuch luxuries?—Would you endeavour to convince us, that *one thouſand* families had partook of theſe dainties, or that the induſtrious mechanic could furniſh himſelf with theſe extravagant rarities, after paying the neceſſary demands of his family? This certainly cannot be your meaning, as you muſt be ſenſible that this body of men have ſcarcely ſufficient to procure the common neceſſaries of life; they aſſuredly can hardly purchaſe the ſmalleſt conveniencies, much leſs the greateſt ſuperfluities.

But, Mr. Paragraphiſt, I can eaſily ſuppoſe, theſe *Melons* were readily purchaſed—not that money is plenty, but that diſſipation and extravagance are very prevalent among ſome claſſes.

Theſe very people will lay out abundance in luxuries but neglect to pay their juſt debts. It has become quite *the ton* to treat commercial debts as trifles, not worth attending to, while the man will parade at the market with his ſervant loaded with all the *delicacies* that can be obtained.

Go to ſome families, and you would ſuppoſe *they* were poſſeſſed of *thouſands*, but go to their *ſtores* for a juſt *debt*, and they will, with all *frankneſs* and *good chear*, tell you it is out of their power to pay it—theſe, Mr. Paragraphiſt, for the moſt part, are your *Water-Melon gentry*, who live on other people's property, and the *parade* of whoſe families are ſupported on other people's *induſtry*. This is no *proof of plenty of money*, but is a ſerious truth that diſſipation and extravagance are predominant among us,—would therefore adviſe you to think more deeply, before you draw your concluſions.

Thus, and thus, ſays a correſpondent, in a monarchy, are the treaſures of the people ſquandered.—The King of England, in a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons very modeſtly ſays, "It is with the *greateſt concern* his Majeſty acquaints the Houſe of Commons, that from the accounts which have been laid before his Majeſty by the Prince of Wales, it appears that the Prince has incurred a *debt*, to a *large amount*, which if left to be diſcharged out of his annual income, would render it impoſſible for him to ſupport an eſtabliſhment ſuited to his rank and ſtation.

"*Painful* as it is at all times for his Majeſty to propoſe an *addition* to the *heavy expences* neceſſarily born by his people, his Majeſty is induced from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales, to recur to the *liberality* and *attachment* of his faithful Commons for their aſſiſtance on an occaſion ſo *intereſting* to his Majeſty's feelings, and to the *eaſe* and *honor* of ſo *diſtinguiſhed* a branch of his royal family." How very condeſcending!

This requeſt is *only* for them to pay the Prince's debts (about 200,000l. ſterling) contracted by gambling, debaucheries, &c.—To finiſh a fine palace for him, and to augment his annual income to 72,000 l. ſterling:—Modeſt indeed! *Riſum teneatis?*—for the Commons readily acquieſced in the requeſt, and his Royal Highneſs, for having had the good luck to be born firſt ſon to George III. will now ſpend nearly double the ſum it coſt the four northern States in America, to SUPPORT THEIR GOVERNMENTS;—— *Inſurgents—if ye complain, what ought not the poor people of England to do?*

Auguſt 6. It was the ſaying of an eminent old ſurgeon to his apprentice—*Young man probe the ſore to the bottom; it is better the patient feel pain at the preſent, than to have his wound healed in haſte, which breaking out again may prove incurable.*—The political operator reaſons in the ſame manner, in regard to the wounds of the State; they ſhould not be ſkinned over, but cured.

The capacity and extenſive genius of the Americans, ſays a correſpondent, in no inſtance appear more ſtriking than in their knowledge and approved ſkill in *Architecture*. It was more than ſixty years ago, and ſeveral times ſince, when plans were formed, and attempts made, to build a bridge acroſs Charles-river; but the deſign, at every period, failed its ſucceſs, and left to the ſucceeding generation a work, which to them ſeemed impracticable, and which the ſons of our venerable forefathers were to have the glory of completing. We now behold, reared on the waters of Charles's meandering flood, a ſtructure, which for elegance and magnitude, is ſcarcely excelled by any work of the kind in the world, and will perhaps only be equalled by another, which our generous artiſts are now throwing acroſs the Myſtick, rendered memorable by the firſt regular and bloody battle, fought on its banks, after the commencement of the late war. This laſt work, which conſiſts of a BRIDGE ſupported by near one hundred piers, at the diſtance of twenty feet, is conducted by Captain Lemuel Cox, whoſe ingenuity was apparent in the conſtruction of the draw for the bridge acroſs Charles river.

The great progreſs which is making towards the completion of this bridge, is really ſurpriſing, and ſhews, that no undertaking is to be deſerted or neglected, by Americans, from an apprehenſion, that its ſtupendous dimenſions are greater than can be encircled. Already, we are aſſured, near two thirds of the piers are ſunken, and that the work will be completed by the beginning of November next, ready to receive the paſſing traveller, and to be traverſed by every aſtoniſhed beholder.

A veſſel, which arrived in this port on Sunday, from the Cape de Verds, brings accounts of an Eaſt-Indiaman, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, having been caſt away, and entirely loſt, on the rocks near thoſe iſlands. The particulars of this ſad diſaſter we have not yet been able to collect. A number of the unfortunate crew have arrived in the above veſſel.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 11.

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for the States.—The writer propoſes to ſend to England for the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, ſecond ſon of the King of Great-Britain, and have him crowned KING over this continent. We have found by experience, ſays he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourſelves—that all our declamation and parade about Republicaniſm, Liberty, Property and the Rights of men, are mere ſtuff and nonſenſe, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in theſe twelve years. This plan we are told, gains friends and partiſans rapidly, and it ſurely is neceſſary for the great body of the people to be on their guard.——The Federal Convention may ſave us from this worſt of all curſes (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wiſe enough to adopt their recommendations when they ſhall be communicated to us.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

Some timid, or perhaps *intereſted* politicians have expreſſed apprehenſions, that the federal government will not be adopted by the States, or the people. Such perſons do not know, or recollect, the good ſenſe of the Americans, who, under leſs preſſing circumſtances, in the year 1775, adopted the reſolutions of Congreſs, and in the year 1776, the Declaration of Independence. For neither of theſe were the citizens of America *half* ſo well prepared, as they are *now* for a vigorous federal government. It is probable *ſome* of the States will object to it, and certain factions compoſed of ſalary and perquiſite men, may object to it in *all* the States; but (as was the caſe with the reſolutions of Congreſs and the Declaration of Independence) *truth* and the *public ſafety* will finally prevail over ſelf intereſt and faction; and America will be the delight of her friends and citizens, and the envy, admiration and example of the whole world.

It is with much pleaſure we acquaint the public, that on Tueſday fe'nnight the commiſſioners on the part of this State and the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, together with the gentlemen appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for marking out and running the line of juriſdiction between this State and the ſaid Commonwealth (having previouſly determined on the variation of the magnetic needle, ſince the running of the old line in 1773) entered on the buſineſs of their appointments; which, from the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between the commiſſioners, &c. and the great progreſs already made, it is expected, will be very ſoon completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Capt. Wier, who lately arrived from Limerick at Newbury-Port, gives an account of his ſhip being entangled in large bodies of ice on the 9th of March in lat. 42, 4; N. long. 55, 40, W. After deſcribing the firſt appearance of the ice he continues "but on the 13th in lat. 44, 3, N. at 4 o'clock P. M. he found it broken, though very thick; I was anxious to puſh

through, and approached under eaſy ſail and got through it in an hour without any damage, and all appeared clear towards the eaſtward. But to my great aſtoniſhment, at 10 o'clock P. M. I again met with a larger body of ice, which entirely ſtopped the ſhip's way. In the morning of the 14th I found myſelf entirely in a vaſt body of ice, and could not ſee any water from the maſt-head, excepting one ſmall air-hole, into which I preſſed the ſhip. At 10 o'clock A. M. I ordered my ſmall cable coiled round the bows, and my ſpare ſails laſhed round the ſhip's quarters and ſides, likewiſe fenders all round the ſhip —when this was done, in about two hours, I was in 23 fathoms of water on the Grand Bank, and had no alternative, but to drift with the ice, which encloſed me faſt for nine days! In this diſmal ſituation I lay with my ſails handed, till the 21ſt of March, ſeeing no ſea from the main-top-gallant-maſt-head. In this condition, I thought it prudent to prepare for the worſt—I ordered my mate to prepare the long-boat in the beſt manner, accordingly he raiſed her ſides eighteen inches——my new fore-ſail was for the deck: He laſhed in her one hogſhead of water, one tierce of bread and a barrel of pork, not knowing how ſoon we ſhould have occaſion for her ſervices. The 17th being very cold, wind N. W. attended with ſnow, hail and ſqualls but no motion in the ſhip, the ſecond mate and three of my people offered to attend me on the ice to take a view of an iſland of ice which bore from us W. S. W. We ſet out about 12 o'clock and travelled one hour and thirty five minutes before we came up with the iſland. We found it aground in 25 fathoms of water, the main body of the ice paſſing faſt by it, the current ſetting to the S. E. 2½ miles an hour, as I judged after taking a view of ſaid iſland. On our return to the ſhip, having been abſent from her three hours, the iſland bore W. N. W. having altered four points. The 18th, 19th and 20th, all ſail handed and no appearance of ſea. The 21ſt the wind backed to the S. S. W. and S. S. E. heavy gales, attended with rain—— We diſcovered from the top-gallant-maſt-head the ſea foaming on the ice to the eaſtward. At 10 A. M. ſome ſmall motion in the ice. At 12 the ice began to part in ſmall holes. At 2 P. M. it began to part faſt, and the ſhip in ſome ſmall motion; in half an hour the ice was in great motion, and thumping hard againſt the ſhip, I gave orders to looſe the top-ſails which were cloſe reefed before they were ſet, together with the fore-ſtay-ſail to keep the ſhip from rolling deep.—Our ſituation was now become very dangerous, for about an hour and an half, the ſea running very high, and the ice thrown with ſuch violence againſt the ſhip as made her tremble, but ſhe being new and ſtrong withſtood the ſhock.

A depoſition appears to have been taken at Newbury-Port, in which ſix paſſengers who ſailed in the brig or ſnow Nancy, Capt. Reily, ſay that 100 perſons of both ſexes had ſhipped themſelves on board that veſſel at Dublin intending for the town of Baltimore; but that beſides the moſt cruel treatment on the paſſage, by which ſome of them were nearly ſtarved, and others actually killed, about 80 of the paſſengers were landed at the harbour of Little River about 20 miles from Machias, the Captain declaring that his proviſions were exhauſted, and that he could not carry them to Baltimore. The depoſition further ſtates, that on the paſſage the ſaid brig ran foul of a ſloop in the night, and ſo materially damaged her, that from the cries of the crew, and the inhuman refuſal of Captain Reily to aſſiſt them, the deponents verily believe the ſloop and crew foundered.

Auguſt 15. The debates of the Federal Convention continued until five o'clock on Monday evening, when, it is ſaid, a deciſion took place upon the moſt important queſtion that has been agitated ſince the meeting of this aſſembly.

The King of Great-Britain has iſſued a very pious proclamation for the ſuppreſſion of Vice and Immorality, in which he declares that no rank ſhall be protected from the penalties of diſobedience, and that he will not employ any near his perſon, who is addicted to the faſhionable vices that like an inundation, have overflown the country. The ſanctified form of this proclamation might tempt one to think it was the production of *New*, inſtead of *Old* England.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes to his Correſpondent in this Town, dated July 21, 1787.

"This Morning about 4 o'Clock we had the moſt violent Shock of an Earthquake that was ever felt in this Iſland.—We have not yet heard of any Damage being done."

We are informed, that the Honorable HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; of South-Carolina, with a Liberality habitual to his great and good Mind, hath preſented, through the Hands of Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; Fifty Pounds, Sterling, to the *American Philoſophical Society*, to aſſiſt them in carrving on the Building they have undertaking in the City of Philadelphia.

Laſt Monday a Load of Flour was ſeized in this Town by the Inſpector, for being between Twenty-Five and Thirty Pounds too light each Barrel, and ſent, as the Law directs, to the Poor-Houſe for the Uſe of the Poor,

Royſton and Williams, who were laſt Week committed to Gaol on Suſpicion of paſſing counterfeit Tobacco Notes, have been tried at a called Court, when there not appearing ſufficient Evidence to convict them, they were releaſed.

DIED.] At Leeſburg, the Hon. HENRY LEE, Senator for Fairfax and Prince-William Counties.

Arrived. Sloop Dolphin, Stewart, from Philadelphia.

Sailed. Ship Charlotte, Andrews, for London.

☞ The Editor is happy he has juſt received a Supply of ſuitable Printing-Paper, but unfortunately it arrived too late for this Week's Publication.—He hopes his Cuſtomers will excuſe his Neceſſity in making Uſe of ſmall Paper, as no larger could be procured.

ON DUELLING.

"IT is true the ancients were accuſtomed to duelling. What is a duel in our ides? I think it muſt be defined, a premeditated combat between fellow-citizens, or even amongſt ſtrangers, not in a ſtate of warfare. Single combats between warriors of different nations, ſuch as David and Goliah, Hector and Achillis, Æneas and Turnus, the Horatii and Curiatii, &c. are not properly duels. Here I ſee men of public character, approved by their own nation, in whom the intereſt of the people they repreſented is confided.

To find an example of a duel between fellow citizens, we muſt go back almoſt to fabulous times, to the duel of Eteocles and Polynices, which has not an hiſtorical foundation. The heroes of the Illiad, even thoſe of the ſame time, abuſe each other, but do not fight. Ajax did not cheriſh the deſign of attacking Ulyſſes until he was mad.

Perhaps it will not be prejudicial to morality to have it well eſtabliſhed, that in the truly heroic times the rage of duelling was unknown.

It is a modern frenzy, grounded on a wretched point of honor, that no one has ever yet been able to explain or define, which changes a man to a brutal egotiſt, and makes him arrogantly aſſume reaſon and the majeſty of the law,

If it is to revenge an affront, what injury can authoriſe the effuſion of blood, and where is the real injury the laws do not provide for? As to thoſe chimerical inſults, ſo far diſtant from true honor, madneſs only can put life and a frivolous opinion in the ſame ſcale.

But the ſtruggle may be rivalſhip which jealouſy raiſes between two men enamoured with the ſame beauty; in that caſe we muſt refer to the deciſion which natural reaſon dictates, to *Harlequin Savage*. The more one reflects, the more we find it anſwers all. The deepeſt philoſopher could not have ſaid more."

ANECDOTE *of a new-made Juſtice.*

A New-made *Juſtice of the Peace*, in order to qualify himſelf for diſcharging the duties of his office, pored over ſome old law-books, in one of which he found an act, inflicting a penalty on ſuch perſons as ſhould '*Fire any Beacon*,' which he unfortunately read, '*Fry any Bacon*.' His worſhip, a few days after this diſcovery, riding through a village, caught a poor woman in the very act of frying ſome raſhers for her dinner: Zealous to fulfil his duty, he cauſed her immediately to be apprehended and committed to priſon, and at the next quarter ſeſſions had her brought forth and arraigned for that offence; when an explanation took place, greatly at the expence of his worſhip's erudition, and to the no ſmall diverſion of a crowded court.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 21 s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42 s. per Ditto.
Muſcovado Sugar, 40 s. to 50 s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 31 s. per Barrel.
Bur Ditto, 28 s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 27 s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30 s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15 s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Buſhel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2 s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4 s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.
Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2/2 per Ditto.
Molaſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Bar-Iron, £. 22 per Ton.
Hogſhead Staves, £. 4 10 per Thouſand.
Barrel Ditto, £. 2 5 per Ditto.
Shingles, 15 s. per Ditto.
Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3 s. per lb.
Tallow Ditto, 1 s. per Ditto.
Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.
Tallow, 11d. per Ditto.
Genſang, 2 s. per Ditto.
Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.
Exchange, 40.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Burr-Flour, at 15 s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¼.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Auguſt 23, 1787.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted either by bill, bond or open account, to me as ſurviving partner of KIRK and BOWDEN, are deſired henceforth to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. JONAH THOMPSON, he being conſtituted and appointed my lawful attorney, to collect, receive, and ſue for all debts outſtanding, after this notice.

BENJAMIN BOWDEN.

Alexandria, Auguſt 23, 1787.

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet,

A FEW puncheons of old Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward Iſland rum in puncheons,
Genuine red Port in caſks of 3 dozen each,
London porter of an excellent quality,
Gloucester cheeſe,
Loaf ſugar,
Window-glaſs,
Fine beef and pork in barrels,
Herrings in ditto,
Liverpool ſalt,
A quantity of tar, &c.

Which, with an aſſortment of DRY-GOODS on hand, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale only.

Alexandria, Auguſt 23, 1787.

William Jackſon,

Living a few doors below the Vendue-Store,

MAKES and SELLS all kinds of BRUSHES, HAIR SIFTERS, &c. Great allowances will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Alexandria, Auguſt 23, 1787.

N. B. He gives a generous price for HOGS BRISTLES and HORSE-HAIR.

Philadelphia Packet.

THE SLOOP FLANKER, THOMAS JUSTIS, Maſter, will ply as a PACKET from this place to Philadelphia.—She is a remarkable faſt ſailer, will carry about 3000 buſhels of grain, her accommodations are exceeding good, has a large commodious cabin, and two genteel ſtate-rooms.—Any gentlemen favoring us with their freight may rely on eſpecial care and attention to their buſineſs.—From her ſuperior ſize to any in that line, we flatter ourſelves the riſk will be leſs.—For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. JONAH THOMPSON, the Captain on board lying off Mr. Arrel's wharf, or the Subſcribers.

PETERSON and TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Auguſt 23, 1787.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 496 acres, about 25 miles from George-Town, near the main road leading to the mouth of Monocacy.—On ſaid land are four tobacco-houſes, three dwelling-houſes, out-houſes and ſtable, two orchards under good fencing, with an excellent mill-ſeat having 18 feet 7 inches fall on a never failing ſtream; there is alſo on the above tract a valuable meadow well laid in timothy, and the whole well calculated for the planting or farming buſineſs.—A long credit will be given.—Apply to WILLIAM WILCOXIN, living near the premiſes.

Montgomery County, Maryland, Auguſt 18, 1787.

To be SOLD for Ready-Money,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 40 years of age, and her ſix children, from a year old, to 18 or 19.—The price £. 180 which is above a fourth leſs than their value at a moderate valuation.—To be diſpoſed of all together, and within three months.—Apply to the Printers.

Auguſt 23, 1787.

To be Sold

At PUBLIC SALE,

On Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Subſcriber's ſtore,

ALL the GOODS on hand, conſiſting of various articles.

JAMES RATTLE.

Alexandria, Auguſt 16, 1787.

☞ The houſe I live in is to be let, it has a good garden, ſtable and a good brick ſpring-houſe, in which is a never-failing ſpring of excellent water.

Stop Saddle Thief!

STOLEN from Mr. Smith's livery ſtable on Tueſday night the 14th inſtant, an Engliſh SADDLE and BRIDLE: The ſaddle is full welted, very neatly made, has a ſcarlet ſtriped cloth, two girths, double ſkirts, plated ſtirrups, and two ſilver ſtaples in the front boſſes which are plated; the bridle has a plain ſnaffle, double plated bit, and black reins.—Any perſon who will ſecure the thief and deliver the ſaddle and bridle to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive a generous reward.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, Auguſt 16, 1787.

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